

House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

HONORING OUR VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. How often do many Americans read the historic documents like the Declaration of Independence or our Constitution? The Declaration of Independence indicates that we hold these truths to be self-evident, that we all are created equal, with certain inalienable rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

In the opening words of the Constitution, it says that we have gathered to form a more perfect union. What better exhibit of a perfect union, of the opportunity for happiness, than the veterans and members of the United States military who serve us now on the front lines?

So I rise today to pay special tribute to them. I look forward to returning to my district in Houston and joining the commemoration on this coming Sunday, and as well, marching with veterans, riding in military vehicles, getting the sense of their life and their dedication. I look forward to paying tribute to them in Houston's Freedom Fest and celebrating with some of the teary-eyed veterans, family members who have come to celebrate and to simply say thank you.

My presence here today on this floor is an example of the free country in which we live. The discourse of democracy is protected by those who fight today and those who have fought in wars gone by. And so it is appropriate that I rise today and embrace all of our veterans from sea to shining sea, to be able to say to you, thank you, and thank you to your families for the sacrifice of being away from them, mothers and fathers, husbands and wives, children that you have missed because you have served our country.

I rise in support of the homeless veterans. And today in Houston we have what we call a "stand-down," where veterans come and celebrate those who walk the streets and are homeless.

I look forward to the passage of the most timely and largest Veterans bill in the history of this Nation. Democrats were the leaders on this, and we will get it passed, and we will provide a thank you for our veterans.

I rise also to acknowledge that there are those still fighting on the front lines, and in particular, in Iraq. I claim today, as I have done from the very day that this war was pronounced, I want our soldiers to come home. I want our heroes to come home. And I have a memory of the great excitement, through pictures, of course, of the celebration of the World War II veterans. Who could ever forget that famous kiss in Times Square in New York? But since that time, I have not been satis-

fied by the way we have honored our veterans, our soldiers who have come home. And so I have filed H.R. 4020, the Military Success Act of 2007, that calls on the Nation to welcome home our Iraqi soldiers with a proclamation and celebration, with funding going to local and State jurisdictions so that we can have a day of celebration. I want to see those kisses in the town square. I want to see those colorful ribbons. I want to make sure that we understand that when a soldier comes home, it should not be in the dark of night on a lonely airplane or a lonely bus going into a lonely town.

So I ask my colleagues and Americans, veterans organizations, to support H.R. 4020 to celebrate the soldiers and to provide a celebration for each returning battle group that comes home from any war that they fight on behalf of America and they have lost lives and they have dedicated themselves to this Nation.

And because of that, Mr. Speaker, I also stand today to beg President Musharraf in Pakistan to release former Prime Minister Bhutto from house arrest. I acknowledge the Pakistani Army for the work that they have done on the border, some having lost their life, along with our soldiers in Afghanistan, but I ask the President of Pakistan, an ally of the United States, to understand that if you have democracy, it is a painful experience. And even when there are those against you, you must stand for democratic principles in your own way. Pakistan is a Muslim country that promotes democracy.

And so I ask President Musharraf to release the former Prime Minister Bhutto from house arrest, to release the lawyers from detention, and the political prisoners, to restore the constitution, to restore the democratic rule, and to release the emergency rule.

No, I don't expect for us to invade Pakistan, I don't expect for us to invade Iran, but I do expect for this State Department and this President to take this seriously.

In this legislation, H. Res. 810, I have asked for a diplomatic team of those from the Defense Department, those from the State Department to form a team, fly to Pakistan, sit down with our ally, and demand, yes demand, because of the \$11 billion we've given them, the right for democracy to return to Pakistan.

I believe that this is the way to run our foreign policy. Bring our soldiers home, and celebrate them in honor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from California (Ms. WATERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WATERS addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. JONES of North Carolina addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOLT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

REVISIONS TO THE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS AND BUDGETARY AGGREGATES ESTABLISHED BY THE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2008 THROUGH 2012

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. SPRATT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, under section 303(b) of S. Con. Res. 21, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal year 2008, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a revision to the budget allocations and aggregates for the House Committee on Ways and Means for fiscal year 2008, and the period of 2008 through 2012. This revision represents an adjustment to certain House committee budget allocation and

aggregates for the purposes of section 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, and in response to the bill H.R. 3996, The Temporary Tax Relief Act of 2007. Corresponding tables are attached.

Under section 211 of S. Con. Res. 21, this adjustment to the budget allocations and aggregates applies while the measure is under consideration. The adjustments will take effect upon enactment of the measure. For purposes of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, a revised allocation made under section 211 of S. Con. Res. 21 is to be considered as an allocation included in the resolution.

Any questions may be directed to Ellen Balis or Gail Millar.

JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

BUDGET AGGREGATES			
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)			
	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Years
	2007	2008 ¹	2008–2012
Current Aggregates: ²			
Budget Authority	2,250,680	2,350,996	(³)
Outlays	2,263,759	2,353,954	(³)
Revenues	1,900,340	2,015,841	11,137,671
Change in the Temporary Tax Relief Act (H.R. 3996):			
Budget Authority	0	127	(³)
Outlays	0	127	(³)

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE 302(a) ALLOCATIONS FOR RESOLUTION CHANGES

[Fiscal Years, in millions of dollars]

House Committee	2007		2008		2008–2012 Total	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
Current allocation:						
Ways and Means	0	0	532	532	37	37
Change in the Temporary Tax Relief Act (H.R. 3996):						
Ways and Means	0	0	127	127	2,707	2,707
Revised allocation:						
Ways and Means	0	0	659	659	2,744	2,744

IMMIGRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 18, 2007, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, again I thank you for recognizing me to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives; that never is an event for me that goes without profound appreciation for the privilege to stand here in this place that so many have stood in and engaged in this great deliberative body that we have.

I appreciate this opportunity that we have with technology that's available today to address you at the close of business, in fact, at the close of the week, and to be confident that the messages that flow forth from the floor of this Chamber echo not just in your ears, Mr. Speaker, but across this country.

And I would submit that, in this Nation that we have today, we have a greater opportunity to have a more representative form of our constitutional Republic than we had, perhaps, when the Founders established this country and drafted our declaration and used that foundation to draft our Constitution. At that time, the communications were limited to word of mouth and letters and newspapers that couldn't be produced at anywhere near the rate that we can produce communications today.

Today, we are real-time communications globally. And when we speak in this Chamber or do a press conference and talk to a radio or television station, or when any of the leaders do across the country, that echoes sometimes around the world. If the President holds a press conference, it echoes around the world.

And here we have that opportunity to speak to and address the issues of our day in a fashion that we can be con-

fidant that the American people, those that are interested in the subject matter that we raise, are having this conversation amongst themselves as well. And it takes place with cell phones and e-mail and Web pages and telephone calls and across the coffee table and at work and at school and at play and at ball games and at church, the aspects of our lives where we interchange with our ideas.

And we need to remember, as Members of Congress, that we come here to stand for and stand up for and represent the principles that have made this a great Nation, and that our debate needs to be a debate always with the idea in mind of what's the best policy for the United States of America, not necessarily what's the best politics for any individual Member of this Congress. And we have great appreciation and respect for this national conversation that takes place.

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that the best example that I can think of in my time here in this Congress has been the national conversation that we've had on immigration. And of course we've had our debates that have gone on here for some years, and they have gotten very intense here on the floor of the House of Representatives, but the pivotal moment actually came over in the Senate several times this year, but late May is the one that stands out in my mind.

And as the discussion took place, the Wall Street Journal would write one thing and the New York Times would sometimes mirror that, and the Washington Times would have a different opinion and the National Review would have a different opinion. And as these opinions were merging, Americans were reading those articles. They were listening to the news stories on CNN, Fox News and the other major networks. And as these subjects came up and this discussion of what we're going to do, as Congressman POE spoke about

BUDGET AGGREGATES—Continued			
(On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars)			
	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Years
	2007	2008 ¹	2008–2012
Revenues	0	–17,782	3,087
Revised Aggregates:			
Budget Authority	2,250,680	2,351,123	(³)
Outlays	2,263,759	2,354,081	(³)
Revenues	1,900,340	1,998,059	11,140,758

¹ Pending action by the House Appropriations Committee on spending covered by section 207(d)(1)(E) (overseas deployments and related activities), resolution assumptions are not included in the current aggregates.

² Excludes emergency amounts exempt from enforcement in the budget resolution.

³ = Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for fiscal years 2009 through 2012 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

the need to secure our border and enforce our immigration laws, that debate was taking place on our airwaves, on talk radio, in the print media, on television. It was taking place here on the floor of the House of Representatives, and it was taking place in those workplaces and all the way across the spectrum of American life.

And what we were having was a national conversation, a national conversation that often turned into an intense debate and sometimes a shouting match from one American to another. But as that went on, we tested our ideas. And as we raised up issues that we said were facts, and those facts were raised up with an opportunity for those who disagreed to challenge those facts, maybe present their own, Americans came to a consensus conclusion. And when it came to the consensus conclusion, that was when the crucible of the comprehensive immigration bill was before the United States Senate.

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As it came before the United States Senate, the American people, having had a national conversation throughout all that media that I talked about, person-to-person, face-to-face decided we do not want an amnesty plan. We don't want a comprehensive immigration plan. I call it often a comprehensive amnesty plan. We want to make sure that we defend the rule of law, and whatever we do with legal immigration needs to be predicated upon the requirement that we establish the rule of law and that those who might be beneficiaries of a change in immigration law would be those people who have not violated our laws.

That was the principle that caused the American people to weigh in, that was the principle that shut down the switchboards in the United States Senate, that is the principle that has gotten their attention over there a couple of times since then, and it is this national conversation where we are able